to *Jonesiella* in general appearance. Antennules (anterior antennæ) short and composed of six joints. Antennæ (posterior antennæ) with the outer ramus well developed, three-jointed, middle joint short. Mandibles distinctly two-branched. First pair of thoracic feet with both branches three-jointed, the inner being more elongated than the outer branches; other thoracic feet somewhat similar in structure to those of *Jonesiella*.

Thompsonula hyænæ (I. C. Thompson).

1889. *Jonesiella hyænæ*, I. C. Thompson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Liverpool, vol. iii. p. 193, pl. ix. figs. 1–10.
1893. *Jonesiella hyænæ*, T. Scott, Eleventh F. B. Report, pt. iii. p. 202, pl. iii. figs. 1–6.

In this species the basal joint of the short six-jointed antennules is very stout and comparatively large; it extends forward, while the remaining joints curve outwards, so that the last three are nearly at right angles to the basal joint. The rostrum, which extends forward between the basal joints of the antennules, reaches to beyond the extremity of these joints. The furcal joints are extremely short, and as the last abdominal segment is tolerably broad, the posterior has an abruptly truncated appearance.

Further particulars concerning this interesting species will be found in the papers referred to above.

LXIV.—*Note on* Hexanchus griseus.

By C. Tate Regan, B.A.

The British Museum has recently received, from Captain Alan Owston, a shark of the genus *Hexanchus*, captured in Japanese seas.

The specimen measures 2100 mm. in total length, and for comparison with it I had a small example (600 mm.) of *Hexanchus corinus*, Jordan and Gilbert, from the Pacific Coast of the United States, as well as specimens of the Atlantic *H. griseus*.

The Japanese fish closely resembles the one named *H. corinus* in most respects, but differs notably in the dentition. In the lower jaw the median tooth has about 4 distinct cusps on each side and 3 minute ones on the upper edge, whilst the lateral teeth have from 8 to 10 cusps each. In the upper jaw

the median pair of teeth are slender and unicuspid, the next pair have a minute basal cusp, which becomes well-developed and pointed on the next 3 or 4 on each side. In the smaller fish (*H. corinus*) the lower median tooth has 2 or 3 cusps on each side and none on the upper edge, whilst each lateral tooth has only 6 cusps; the second pair of teeth in the upper jaw are unicuspid, and the next 3 have only a very small and obtuse basal cusp.

In the larger shark the fins are relatively less developed and consequently they are more widely separated from each other. The anal begins below the last $\frac{1}{4}$ of the dorsal and the length of its base is less than its distance from the caudal, which fin is $\frac{2}{7}$ the total length of the fish, whereas in the smaller example the origin of the anal is only a little behind the middle of the dorsal, the length of its base is equal to its distance from the caudal, which is more than $\frac{1}{3}$ the length of the fish.

Examination of a series of examples from the Mediterranean and the Atlantic shows conclusively that these differences are due to the size of the fish and are not specific. The British Museum has large specimens agreeing in dentition and the position of the fins with the Japanese example, and smaller ones which resemble the Californian fish in these respects. Moreover, after a careful comparison, I am unable to find any reason for referring the Pacific and Atlantic specimens to different species, and I am forced to conclude that there is but one living species of *Hexanchus*, viz. *H. griseus*, L., which has a wide distribution.

LXV.—*A new Genus and Two new Species of Bats.*

By Oldfield Thomas.

Eomops, gen. nov.

In 1900 * Dr. Scharff described a bat from Benin under the name of *Mormopterus Whitleyi* and was good enough to transfer the typical specimen to the British Museum.

Later on Dr. W. J. Ansorge obtained on the Lower Niger two examples of the same bat, and in examining these I find that a mistake has inadvertently been made in the dental formula given, and that, instead of being a *Mormopterus*, this

* Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) vi. p. 569.